

eleventh one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, relative to advertisements, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And that all advertisements of every name and nature embraced, or alluded to therein, shall be, from and after the first day of December next, inserted in the Vermont Patriot and State Gazette printed at Montpelier.

Provided, That if said Vermont Patriot shall cease to be published at said Montpelier, all advertisements herein before directed to be published in said Patriot shall be printed in some one of the newspapers printed at said Montpelier.

[Passed Nov. 11, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 31.

An Act, in addition to an act directing petitions for Ferries, Turnpikes, Roads, Canals and Railroads to be published, passed Oct. 29, 1810.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That publication of the notices, required by the act to which this is in addition, shall be deemed sufficient, if made, as therein directed, in any two newspapers printed in the county, or counties in which the ferry, road, canal, lock, turnpike or railroad, to be established or altered, shall be situated or the county adjoining, as prescribed in said act, provided so many papers be printed in such county or counties.

[Passed Nov. 2, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 32.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an Act to preserve pickeral in Lake Memphremagog," passed Nov. 15th, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[Passed Oct. 23, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 33.

An Act to repeal a certain act therein mentioned. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That an act entitled "an act to preserve the fish in the several waters within the town of Brattleboro in the county of Orange," passed November fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[Passed Oct. 23, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 34.

An Act, repealing an act therein mentioned. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That an act entitled "an act to preserve fish in Fairlee lake and Fairlee pond," passed the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[Passed Oct. 23, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 35.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That if any person from and after the passing of this act, shall take, kill, or destroy, by seine, gill-net, scoop-net, drag-net, snare, spear, or in any other manner except by the ordinary manner of fishing by hook and line, any pickeral or trout, in any of the waters in the town of Williamstown in the county of Orange, he, she, or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace proper to try the same—one half of the penalty thus recovered to go to the treasurer of the town of Williamstown, and the other half to the persons who prosecute the same to final judgment.

Provided, That all prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within thirty days after the offence shall have been committed, and not after.

[Passed Nov. 10, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 36.

An Act, to preserve fish in Willoughby Lake. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That if any person, after the passing of this act, shall catch any fish in Willoughby Lake, in the town of Westmore, in Orleans county, by means of any net or seine, or by the use of any spear, or other instrument of like construction, such person shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the town of Westmore, a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt brought on this statute.

[Passed Nov. 2, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 37.

An Act, for the preservation of fish in the waters in the town of Brookfield.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That if any person or persons, shall within the term of three years from and after the passing of this act, catch, take, or destroy any pickeral in the waters of the town of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, such person or persons, so offending, shall for every pickeral so caught and destroyed, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in an action of debt, by any person who shall sue for the same, before any justice of the peace within the county of Orange—one half thereof to the use of any person who may sue for the same, and the other half to the use of said town.

Provided, That all prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within sixty days after the offence shall be committed, and not after.

[Passed, Nov. 2, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 38.

An Act, to preserve fish in certain waters in the town of Craftsbury in the county of Orleans.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That if any person or persons from and after the passing of this act, shall take, kill, catch, or destroy any pickeral in the waters of the Little Hoosier Pond, as called, within the town of Craftsbury, in the county of Orleans, in any other way than the ordinary way of fishing with a hook and line, he, she, or they shall severally forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace within and for the county of Orleans, who may legally judge between the parties, one half of said penalty shall go to the

person who shall prosecute the same to final judgment and the other half to the treasurer of the town of Craftsbury.

Provided, That all prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within sixty days after the offence shall be committed, and not after.

[Passed Nov. 2, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

24th Congress—1st Session.

IN SENATE—Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1835.

The President transmitted a report from the Treasury Department, with a survey of the Northern boundary of Ohio.

Mr. Kent presented a memorial from Stockton & Stokes, mail contractors, in which they state, that certain extra allowances, formerly paid them, have been withheld by the Post Master General.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Clay rose, and said, that although worn down by private affliction, he had not thought himself authorized to disregard the performance of his public duty. And in pursuance of the notice given by his colleague yesterday, he now asked leave to introduce a bill, to distribute a portion of the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, and to further distribute such other portions, as had been offered for sale, and were now unsold amongst the several States of the Union. It was right, that introducing a measure of this high character, he should accompany it by some explanation.

The bill proposes to distribute the proceeds that had accrued and were to accrue, in the years 1833, 34, 35, 36 and 37, and conforms substantially to the bill which had been offered by him in 1832. It provides in the first place, to allow 10 per cent. among the seven new States, in addition to the 5 per cent already settled upon them by compact. After deducting the 15 per cent, then, the residue was to be distributed among the 24 States, according to the federal population. He should have been willing, according to the act of 1832, to have allowed the seven new States 12 1/2 per cent, but that proposition having been rejected by the President, he had thought it proper now to restrict it to ten.

The net amount arising from the sale of public lands in 1833, was \$3,967,000
1834, do 4,857,000
And in 1835, taking the three first quarters, with an estimate of the last, the amount would be 12,222,000

Making in the aggregate, a sum of \$21,470,000 for three years; and this, he proposed to distribute, and pay on the first of May, 1837.

So that deducting from 21,470,000
The proposed 15 per cent 2,612,000

There would remain \$18,435,000

for distribution amongst all the States of the Union.

If the former bill had not been arrested by the Executive, we, now, should have had a clean treasury, and would not have to encounter the dangers and contentions, many and serious as they are, apprehended from a reduced surplus of revenue. He believed that this surplus would exceed the sum proposed to be distributed, not considering the estimated proceeds of the Secretary of the Treasury to be over, but on the contrary, under those made by his predecessors in office. But whether this would prove so, or not, with the money to come from the Bank of the United States, viz: seven millions or eight millions as it may turn out, added to the ordinary resources, there could be no doubt, that there would be ample funds after the distribution, to meet all the exigencies of the government, provided they should be regulated by a proper spirit of economy. As a proper time it would not be difficult to show, that exclusive of the amount receivable from the sales of Public Lands, there were other sources, which would be sufficient for all the economical purposes of the government in time of peace. And in time of war, the bill makes full provision, that its operation shall cease, and that these funds shall be applied to the vigorous prosecution of the war. To guard against any misconception on another subject, he desired to state, that the bill was not predicated on the supposition, that the General Government had the right to levy taxes for the purpose of subsequent distribution. He believed that there was no such power, unless it should be given to it, by such an amendment being made to the Constitution as was proposed by the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun.) The bill was founded on a clear grant, given by the Constitution to the General Government, and was also contained by express stipulation in the deed by which the public lands had been ceded by the several States.

The General Government, who formerly lent their aid in objects of improvement, were now restrained; yet the spirit of improvement, were now found to pervade the land. The States had assumed that duty, which the general government could no longer perform. He would refer to New York, as having already accomplished a work, which was worthy of her greatness and resources. Pennsylvania, another solid holder in conception and more arduous in execution. Virginia had commenced one worthy of her enterprise, and a fourth work still farther South, had been projected, and would be accomplished by the aid which it was his object to give by the present bill. He desired, if they did not give the States the aid, of which they were in need, at least to give them what was their own. For, with the distribution of the land fund, there was no object that was desirable, that they might not accomplish. With this exhaustless fund, to the several States in the language of the British bard, the head of the Federal Government may address them, and—

Did harbors open, public ways extend,
Did temples worthy of the Gods ascend;
Did the broad arch, the generous flood contain—
The noble projecting, breast the roaring main,
Back to the bowels, their subject seas command,
And roll the obedient rivers through the land.

In conclusion he confessed the deep anxiety which he now felt for the success of the present bill. He was anxious for it, because, in its results he knew it was so fraught with good, that it would conduce to the happiness of the people, and to the very preservation of the Union itself. He felt that if he could be instrumental in accomplishing all that he looked for from it, he could go into that retirement from public life, into which his hope was shortly to enter, with heart-felt satisfaction. Into that retirement he could carry no complaints, no regrets, nor any reproaches on his own account. When he looked back upon his humble origin in life, left as he was an orphan, too young to be conscious of a father's smiles; with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, and in embar-

assed circumstances; himself entering the career of life without having had the advantage of a regular education, without fortune, without friends, and without patronage, he had reason to be well satisfied with his public life. He ought to be grateful to his countrymen for the kindness and partiality which they had evinced upon so many occasions, and under so many adverse circumstances. He was thankful for it, and he would take into retirement the consciousness, that he had ever sought to justify that kindness and that partiality by an honest, faithful discharge of the duties imposed on him, in every station to which he had been called.

Mr. C. having obtained leave to introduce the bill, was read twice, and on his motion, was referred to the Committee on public lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun obtained leave to introduce the following:

A resolution, proposing "An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States and Territories, until the year 1843.

A bill to regulate the deposits of the public money.

A bill to repeal the first and second sections of "an act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named," approved the 15th of May, 1820, and for other purposes.

Mr. Calhoun also submitted the following.

Resolved, That the Report of the secretary of the Treasury of the 15th instant, relative to the duties that may be repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties, which in their opinion may be reduced or repealed, consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interests.

Mr. C. remarked that this subject was necessarily connected with the object he had in view in introducing the foregoing bills. He considered all the evils of the present system of Government were attributable to an undue accumulation of its revenue, and owing to which, was the wide march of corruption and subservency to Executive influence, which overpread the country. With the immense sum of thirty millions, which he calculated would be deposited in Banks under the Executive influence, it would be in vain and impotent for them to oppose Executive usurpation. This was the point on which the battle was to be fought. All other measures must fall short until this accumulation was arrested. If those who opposed the Administration would zealously unite to arrest it, then there would be some hope of peace and future prosperity; because every dollar they threw back upon the people would tend to strengthen the hands of liberty and unnerve the arm of corruption. With this view, he hoped the Committee on Manufactures would take up the subject early, and recommend not only the repeal of those articles stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, but also many others, which he might have overlooked. Thus they would best subserve the interest of the manufacturers. Since every tax removed, cheapened production and secured a home market.

Mr. Davis said he was not prepared to vote on the present proposition; he was not then aware exactly of the extent to which the Secretary's recommendation went. The resolution was one of instruction, more than inquiry, into the expediency of repeal, and it might touch a measure of an important character (the Tariff) which had been adopted some years, after much deliberation. He hoped it was not the Senator's intention to proceed without due consideration on the subject.

Mr. Calhoun, in reply, said the whole subject would be with the Committee. It was for them to state what were the articles on which the duty might be repealed.

Mr. Davis desired to have the resolution laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Calhoun acceded to this. His object was simply to arrest having any surplus revenue. He had accordingly that day submitted two propositions; the first was to give back to the people that which had already been accumulated. This was to prevent having any in future. He agreed to have the resolution now laid on the table, upon the understanding that the Senator from Massachusetts would call it up to-morrow.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The Senate were then occupied with Executive business until the adjournment.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Davis called up the resolution of Mr. Calhoun, instructing the Committee on Manufactures to report a bill to reduce or repeal the duties. He stated that he had no objection to its passage, since in looking at the tenor of the resolution, he had become satisfied that its object was simply financial, and not so extensive in its scope as he had at first view imagined. After some remarks by Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ruggles introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of three to examine the condition of the Patent Office, and the laws connected with it.

Mr. Porter offered a resolution to rescind the new rule which prohibits the introduction of other than the privileged persons on the floor of the Senate.

A bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, introduced by Mr. Calhoun, and the resolution introduced by him proposing an amendment of the Constitution on the subject of the distribution of the public revenue, passed the second reading. Mr. Benton introduced a bill to provide for the increase of the corps of Topographical Engineers. A bill for the amendment of the Judiciary system, was taken up, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

After a short session on Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution introduced by Mr. Beardsley for the admission of Mr. Cary, elected a Representative for Michigan, to a seat on the floor, was so modified as to admit him to the Hall during the sittings of the House as a spectator, and passed without opposition.

The House proceeded to consider the petitions of the Banks of the District of Columbia, for an extension of their charters. Two motions were made for the dispositions of these petitions. The first to refer the subject to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the other (made by Mr. Thomas of Md.) to refer these petitions and all others relative to the Banks in the District which might be presented during the session, to a select joint committee, with instructions to inquire into the condition of the currency of the District of Columbia, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of said Banks, to ascertain whether their charters have been violated or not, and

whether any abuses or malpractices have existed in their management, and to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses on oath, and to appoint a Clerk to record these proceedings.

Mr. Thomas of Md. remarked, in support of his motion, that several Banks in the District stopped payment in 1834; that his constituents lost a large sum, not less than 450,000 dollars, by the depreciation of the District paper, and that Congress was about to create insolvent institutions.

After a long debate the first motion was refused by a vote of 83 to 113. The other motion was modified by striking out the word joint, and Mr. Bouldin moved to strike out the part of it which requires the reference of similar petitions to the same committee. Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

No business of consequence was transacted in either House of Congress on Thursday. In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Claiborne and Dickson, members from Mississippi, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. The resolution of Mr. Thomas, relative to the Banks in the District of Columbia, was taken up, but no definite question was taken thereon. Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Cincinnati, Ohio Dec. 8, 1835.

THE PORK BUSINESS.

About a year since, I gave you some account of the Business in this city. The mode and manner of slaughter and packing the hogs, &c. That account, although marvellous by our Eastern and Northern friends, who had never visited the West, and consequently knew nothing of the enterprise of our citizens, was nevertheless strictly true. It was, I am informed, by many of your readers, incredible, that a hog could be knocked down, bled, scalded, scraped, strung up, and the inside dressing completed in a little more than a minute—still it is true that the average time is less than a minute and a quarter—Fifty hogs are "used up" as we say in the West, in an hour—from running in the yard, they are within the hour suspended by their hind feet from the beams in the slaughter house, completely dressed.

I stated in that letter, that at one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he had a man that usually opened, removed the offal, and completed the dressing of three hogs in a minute—this was strictly true, and the same man, I understand, is doing the same thing this year, at the same slaughter house. Another statement in that letter, which by some was thought incorrect, was, that at one of these houses six hundred and fifty hogs were slaughtered, and completely dressed in one day, and that Mr. Coleman had slaughtered and dressed at his four houses in a single day twenty six hundred—say eleven hours work by 160 men—strange as this may appear to any one that has not witnessed the operation of hog killing, (and I doubt not this whole story appears to such incredible.) It is nevertheless strictly true, without the least exaggeration—it is also strictly correct, that at any of the large Pork Houses, they can receive the hogs at the slaughter house, (which is a different establishment altogether, and conducted by different men and different interests,) cut them up, assort the meat, pack, brine, cooper, and brand two hundred and fifty, to three hundred barrels of Pork in one day, and have it ready for shipment—and at the same time, turn out two hundred kegs of Lard.

More hogs were slaughtered and packed last year, in the city, than during any one season before—say 152,000. In the winter preceding the number was 123,000.

There are two smoke houses, one at each end of 30 feet each, in which three hundred thousand pounds of meat, can be smoked in each end, 20 feet square, and containing four large kettles in each for rendering lard, with a cellar under the whole paved with brick. The building is handsomely finished, and rendered in every respect, convenient for the business.

Hogs were purchased last year at \$3 per hundred pounds for those weighing on an average, 200 pounds. This year they are compelled to pay for similar hogs \$5 to \$5.50—which will make a difference in the cost to the packer of a barrel of Mess Pork, over last year of about five dollars—so that Mess Pork will be turned out at a cost of about fifteen dollars per barrel. Hogs have never but once before been sold at such high prices in this market. In the winter of 1833, '34, '35 \$3.75 was paid on an average for 200 weight hogs.

Last year, in this city alone, (as I have before remarked) 152,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed, and largely increased quantities at Hamilton, Roseville, Franklin, Middleton, Dayton, Lawrenceburg, &c. This year, I am informed that 60 or 70,000 will be the extent that will be packed in the city, and but very few will be packed at any of the above named towns. In Illinois, some few more will be packed this winter than last. But throughout the whole Western country, it is said, that the amount of Pork packed will not exceed one half of the exportations of last year.

There can be no question but that Pork, as well as Lard and Bacon, will be high for the next year. The quantity in market will be less than the demand for consumption.

The spare ribs and feet were formerly given away, and often thrown away—this year there is a demand for them, and are sold at 75 cents per barrel, for feet, and two cents each for spare ribs.

Two or three Virginians and a number of Yankees are here this fall, for the purpose of packing pork, but the scarcity and high prices of hogs have deterred them from taking hold.

N. YORK FIRE ITEMS.

About 1200 packages of Manchester Print goods were alone destroyed in Exchange Place commonly called Calico Row. Of linens, also, a large quantity have been destroyed.

Stephen Whitney has lost \$509,000 in houses and real estate. John Suydam probably \$200,000 in stores and insurance stocks. Out of \$200,000 in insurance stocks, Doct. Hosack who died yesterday, only saved \$20,000.

About 10 crockery stores were completely destroyed, and also 9 or 10 hardware.

Probably about 4000 boxes of sugar of all kinds have been destroyed, and at least 40,000 bags of Coffee. On the old ship there was piled up at least 5,000 bags.

An extraordinary number of law suits will probably grow out of the calamity. Many of the stores were leased for years. By a decision

of the court of errors, the occupants must pay for their leases as much as if no fire had taken place.

"Hush a baby." On the second night after the conflagration, a couple of gentlemen observed a stout Irish woman myking up Pearl street, near the corner of Wall, with a large bundle under her cloak. When she saw the gentlemen looking at her, she immediately commenced singing—

"Hush a baby—still a baby,

Hush a baby by."

The gentlemen thinking that the poor baby was quite troublesome, offered also their aid to quiet its infant restlessness. "Oh! bless your honor, she is asleep now." The gentlemen still persisted in having a peep at the blooming little cherub. She resisted—but it was no go. On opening the cloak they found the dear little creature in the terror of the moment, had actually changed into an armful of the richest silk and satin goods, slightly burned at the ends. The affectionate mother was instantly secured.—Morning Herald.

The light of the great fire in N. York was seen at Philadelphia and at "Swedesborough, in Delaware—distance 120 miles."

As many as 102 persons have had returned to them goods belonging to them which had been rescued at the Police office, New York, from the fire and from thieves—total amount about \$52,000.

Extortion of the cruel kind. We have been surprised to learn that a few Landlords of immense wealth, who had stores empty, have put up the rent from sixteen hundred to \$5000 which deserves the condemnation of every man in the community. We are glad to state that this is not general. Most of the gentlemen who occupy stores and dwellings have received their friends and neighbors without fee or reward, in the most graceful and acceptable manner.

Cold Weather. The memorable night of the conflagration of New York, says the Weekly Messenger, Wednesday, Dec. 16th, promises to be calendered in the chronicles of future times, no less on account of the deplorable event alluded to, but what is singular, for the intense degree of cold by which the weather was distinguished. The New Haven Herald of Dec. 24th, says:

"Wednesday of last week is said to have been the coldest day, taking the average of its different periods, ever experienced in this country."

Some interesting data respecting the severity of the weather in olden time will be found in another column. In addition to which, it is stated in the Boston Traveller, that the winter of 1683 was so severe in Europe, that trees were split by the frost. Loaded sledges past on the ice from Boston to Nantasket in the winter 1696—7, and have done the same one or two winters since. On the 12th December, 1708, the frost in New England was so intense, that trees were killed. A fall of snow took place in February, 1717, so deep that the people in Boston had to get out of their chamber windows. Eleven hundred sheep perished on Fisher's Island, from being buried 16 feet in the snow: two were found alive after a lapse of 28 days, they having supported themselves by chewing the wool of the others. In 1780, the Chesapeake was covered with ice as far as the mouth of the Potomac. In the same year, troops of horse and heavy cannon crossed on the ice from New York to Staten Island; and Long Island Sound was nearly covered with ice. Almost all the birds of the forest perished.

Abolition of Oaths. We have for many years been satisfied, that some substitute could be found for the present system of "oath taking" now so prevalent. Oaths are now multiplied to so great an extent, and are administered on so many petty occasions, that the instances are rare indeed when anything like solemnity attaches to them. They are considered by the mass of the people, matter-of-course, common place ceremonies—for *et prateria nihil*. We are mortified that our own state, which usually takes the lead in all matters of reform, has not "stolen the march" on Great Britain in this regard. An act has been passed in the British parliament, which took effect from and after the 1st of Oct. last, submitting declarations, instead of oaths. The following is the form of the declaration.

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare that (here the fact is declared,) and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true"

This act embraces all cases except oaths or declarations as to allegiances which are to remain: and all persons authorized heretofore to administer oaths, may administer and sign such declaration.

All persons making a false declaration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.—Schenectady Re-flector.

Prices of every kind of produce have seldom been so high as at the present time. Farmers' articles are up to an almost unexampled height. Hay is selling here at \$16 to 18 per ton. Flour at \$8, and Butter at 20 a 22 cts. per pound. Wheat, Oats and the like, all command exorbitant prices. Articles of household consumption are so high, both in town and country, that Hotels are raising the price of board, and Hay and Grain, the means whereby horses live, are so expensive, that the stage-folks are following the fashion and putting up their prices. The late spring kept back vegetation, and the crops were not so large as usual. The snow fell so early that two or three weeks of feed abroad for cattle were thus lost. Many farmers are now reducing their amount of stock, and if the winter holds on like a strong man till late in the spring, without flinching, there will be tough times abroad and not a little grumbling.—Northampton Courier.

The Milledgeville Journal of Dec. 8, states that Bishop, commander of the late Georgia Guard, has disbanded that corps and left the state taking with him a portion of the public fund. This is the man who lately arrested John Howard Payne and John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, both of whom, we believe, have been set at liberty.

The N. Y. Transcript states that there are upwards of eight hundred females employed in that city in the manufacture of cigars, some of whom earn from eight to twelve dollars per week, working at the average rate of ten hours per day.